there are about one lakh workers directly engaged in fish processing and most of them are female between the age of 18 to 24 years.

(b) In certain fish processing units, some times workers including women workers have to work beyond 7 p.m. depending on the demand and urgency of the work. However, no specific case of sexual harassment has been reported.

(c) and (d) The workers employed in the peeling sheds are prone to occupational diseases like skin erosion on inner palm and fingers, infections etc. However, in all registered processing/pre-processing units, good quality potable water is used. Further, no saline water is used and workers normally get adequate time to keep their hands dry for a certain period. Whenever the workers feel that their hands are susceptible to infection, they wear gloves provided by the processing units. Medical care is also given to workers in approved fish processing units.

Unemployment Problem

3907. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of unemployment problem indicating the number of unemployed both educated and uneducated, State-wise; and

(b) the number of direct and indirect employment generated through NGOs by implementation of Government schemes as well as funding from other sources including foreign funding, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) State-wise, educated and uneducated jobseekers, all of whom are not necessarily unemployed, registered with the employment exchanges as on 31.12.1999 (latest available) is given in the enclosed statement (*See* below).

(b) Information on direct and indirect employment generation through NGOs is not maintained.

Statement

Number of educated and uneducated job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31.12.1999.

(in thousands)

S. No.	State/Union Territories	Educated	Uneducated
	(A) STATES		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2552.6	673.1
2.	Arunchal Pradesh	2.9	13.0
3.	Assam	1045.6	444.7
4.	Bihar	2416.1	763.8
5.	Goa	79.5	27.0
6.	Gujarat	654.1	282.3
7.	Haryana	618.6	191.9
8.	Himachal Pradesh	539.2	321.0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	78.0	84.5
10.	Karnataka	1265.8	625.6
11.	Kerala	3083.3	800.5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2039.3	578.3
13.	Maharashtra	3066.0	1115.5
14.	Manipur	281.3	104.3
15.	Meghalaya	19.6	16.5
16.	Mizoram	43.3	50.3
17.	Nagaland	20.0	15.5
18.	Orissa	756.6	233.7
19.	Punjab	369.1	181.0
20.	Rajasthan	593.7	246.2
21.	Sikkim*		
22.	Tamilnadu	2795.3	1572.5
23.	Tripura	98.2	187.6
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1994.9	590.2
25.	West Bengal	3265.7	2335.5

S. No.	State/Union Territories	Educated	Uneducated
	(B) UNION TERRITORIES		
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8.5	19.3
27.	Chandigarh	62.7	42.7
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.2	2.9
29.	Delhi	813.2	142.1
30.	Daman & Diu	3.6	3.1
31.	Lakshadweep	1.7	8.0
32.	Pondicherry	90.6	38.4
	TOTAL	28660.3	11711.1

Note: *No employment exchange is functioning in this State Figures may not add up to total due to rounding off.

Death of Beedi Workers

†3908. SHRIMATI KUM KUM RAI: Will the Minister of LOBOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons and other details of the deaths of most of the beedi workers;

(b) whether most of the beedi workers die due to non-availability of treatment;

(c) whether there is a proposal under Government's consideration for Group Treatment insureance Scheme for the welfare the better treatment of beedi workers; and

(d) if so, the district-wise details of the beedi workers insured under the Group Insurance Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL) : (a) There are no specific causes for death of beedi workers. Reasons for their death are mainly the same as of any of the people living in similar socio-economic conditions.

(b) No, madam. Besides health and medical care infrastructure of the State Governments, there are 4 hospitals and 207 dispensaries

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.